50,000. The G' to G'' crossover point occurs when oscillation stress is about 3,200, and G' and G'' are both equal to about 50,000.

**[00016]** The traditional gel, however, basically maintains a consistent G' throughout the range of oscillation stress between about 2,000 and about 5,000 as indicated in Figure [[1]]2 by G' which is between about 20,000 to about 8,500. This is also found when measuring the complex viscosity, as shown in Figure [[2]]1. The initial complex viscosity (poise) is about 4,000 and drifts from about less than 5,000 to about 2,000 in the range of oscillation stress between 0 and 5,000. The difference in complex viscosity in the same range of oscillation stress is about 2,000. The viscous component, G'' in Figure [[1]]2, of the traditional gel is about 800 under oscillation stress of about 1,000, and increases to less than about 5,000 around oscillation stress of about 5,500 (i.e., G'' reaches a maximum of about 5,000 around oscillation stress of about 5,500), which is also the G' to G'' crossover point for the traditional gel. Thus, less pressure is required to spread the nanogel of the present invention because its G' to G'' crossover point is around 3,000 oscillation stress as opposed to the crossover point of the tradition gel at about 5,500 oscillation stress. More stress must be applied to spread the traditional gel than the ringing nanogel of the present invention. Therefore, it is easier to massage the nanogel of the present invention on the surface of the skin. In addition, because of the higher complex viscosity, the sensation of the nanogel on the skin is different than the traditional carbomer gel.

B. Claims

Please amend the following claims.

1. (currently amended) An oil-in-water nanogel composition comprising an oil phase having a mean droplet size of less than about 100 nm, an emulsifier, a water phase, and a silicone oil component comprising at least one volatile silicone oil different than the oil phase, wherein said oil phase and said silicone component are self-structured in the absence of a thickening agent by a high shear/pressure treatment, at least about 20 percent by weight of the composition and at least about 5 times the amount of the emulsifier and the nanogel has a difference in complex viscosity of at least about 10,000 poise under oscillation stress in the range of about 0 to 5,000 (dyne/cm$^2$).

2. (previously amended) The composition of claim 1 further comprising the emulsifier present in an amount no greater than about 8 percent by weight of the composition.

3. (original) The composition of claim 2 wherein said oil phase is a hydrocarbon oil.

4. (canceled)

5. (original) The composition of claim 4 wherein the volatile silicone is a cyclomethicone.

6. (currently amended) A ringing nanogel composition comprising an oil phase, a water phase, a silicone oil component comprising at least one volatile silicone oil different than the oil phase, and less than about 8 percent by weight of the composition of an emulsifier, wherein said oil phase and said silicone component are having at least about 20 percent by weight of the composition and at least about 5 times the amount of the emulsifier self-structured <u>in the absence of a thickening agent</u> by a high shear/pressure treatment, and has a difference in complex viscosity of at least about 10,000 poise under oscillation stress in the range of about 0 to 5,000 (dyne/cm$^2$) and has an initial complex viscosity of greater than about 15,000 poise.

7. (previously amended) A method of making a ringing nanogel comprising the steps of combining an oil phase, a water phase, an emulsifier, and a silicone oil component comprising at least one volatile silicone oil different than the oil phase, to make an oil-in-water emulsion wherein the silicone component and the oil phase are at least about 20 percent by weight of the composition and are at least about 5 times the amount of the emulsifier, and subjecting the oil-in-water emulsion to a high shear/pressure treatment <u>in the absence of a thickening agent</u> at least two consecutive times.

8. (previously amended) The method of claim 7 wherein the emulsion is subjected to the high shear/pressure treatment three times.

9. (original) The method of claim 7 wherein the ringing nanogel has a difference in complex viscosity of at least about 10,000 poise under oscillation stress in the range of about 0 to 5,000 (dyne/cm$^2$).

10. (original) The method of claim 7 wherein the ringing nanogel has an initial complex viscosity of at least about 15,000 poise.

11. (previously amended) The method of claim 7 further comprising no greater than about 8 percent by weight of the composition of an emulsifier.

12. (canceled)

13. (previously amended) The method of claim 7 wherein the oil phase is a hydrocarbon oil.

14. (canceled)

15. (original) The method of claim 14 wherein the volatile silicone oil is cyclomethicone.

16. (previously amended) A ringing nanogel composition prepared according to the method of claim 7 having less than about 8 percent by weight of the composition of an emulsifier.